



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

April 7, 2000

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Review of Dicloflop Methyl Incident Reports
DP Barcode D264817, Chemical #110902

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BACKGROUND

The following data bases have been consulted for the poisoning incident data on the active ingredient Dicloflop Methyl (PC Code:110902):

- 1) OPP Incident Data System (IDS) - reports of incidents from various sources, including registrants, other federal and state health and environmental agencies and individual consumers, submitted to OPP since 1992. Reports submitted to the Incident Data System represent anecdotal reports or allegations only, unless otherwise stated. Typically no conclusions can be drawn implicating the pesticide as a cause of any of the reported health effects. Nevertheless, sometimes with enough cases and/or enough documentation risk mitigation measures may be suggested.
- 2) Poison Control Centers - as the result of a data purchase by EPA, OPP received Poison Control Center data covering the years 1993 through 1996 for all pesticides. Most of the national Poison Control Centers (PCCs) participate in a national data collection system, the Toxic

Exposure Surveillance System which obtains data from about 65-70 centers at hospitals and universities. PCCs provide telephone consultation for individuals and health care providers on suspected poisonings, involving drugs, household products, pesticides, etc.

3) California Department of Pesticide Regulation - California has collected uniform data on suspected pesticide poisonings since 1982. Physicians are required, by statute, to report to their local health officer all occurrences of illness suspected of being related to exposure to pesticides. The majority of the incidents involve workers. Information on exposure (worker activity), type of illness (systemic, eye, skin, eye/skin and respiratory), likelihood of a causal relationship, and number of days off work and in the hospital are provided.

4) National Pesticide Telecommunications Network (NPTN) - NPTN is a toll-free information service supported by OPP. A ranking of the top 200 active ingredients for which telephone calls were received during calendar years 1984-1991, inclusive has been prepared. The total number of calls was tabulated for the categories human incidents, animal incidents, calls for information, and others.

DICLOFLOP METHYL REVIEW

I. Incident Data System

Please note that the following cases from the IDS do not have documentation confirming exposure or health effects unless otherwise noted.

Incident#3037-82

A pesticide incident occurred in 1993, when a plane crashed and individuals were exposed to the product. Specific symptoms were not mentioned. No further information on the disposition of the case was reported.

Incident#3037-84

A pesticide incident occurred in 1993, when an individual experienced malaise two weeks after application of the product. No further information on the disposition of the case was reported.

Incident#3037-85

A pesticide incident occurred in 1993, when an individual experienced nausea and stomach cramps twelve hours after application of the product. No further information on the disposition of the case was reported.

Incident#3037-87

A pesticide incident occurred in 1993, when an individual experienced nausea during a normal spot treatment with the product. No further information on the disposition of the case was reported.

Incident#3037-92

A pesticide incident occurred in 1993, when an individual experienced rashes and swelling. No further information on the disposition of the case was reported.

Incident#3037-99

A pesticide incident occurred in 1993, when an individual experienced severe chest pain. No further information on the disposition of the case was reported.

Incident#3037-101

A pesticide incident occurred in 1994, when an individual accidentally had the product spilled onto their skin and experienced vomiting and diarrhea. No further information on the disposition of the case was reported.

Incident#3037-139

A pesticide incident occurred in 1995, when a man, who was intoxicated, was licking golf balls on a course that was previously treated with the product. He collapsed and also experienced lethargy. No further information on the disposition of the case was reported.

Incident#3037-140

A pesticide incident occurred in 1995, when a woman experienced respiratory symptoms after a golf course was sprayed with the product. No further information on the disposition of the case was reported.

Incident#7250-54

A pesticide incident occurred in 1998, when a thirty-eight year old individual ingested the product and experienced chest pain and throat irritation. No further information on the disposition of the case was reported.

Incident#7903-6

A pesticide incident occurred in 1998, when an individual, who was treated by a physician, was exposed to the product after it was blown into their face. They experienced blurred vision in both eyes that progressed to double vision. No further information on the disposition of the case was reported.

II. Poison Control Center Data - 1993 through 1996

Two exposures were reported to dicloflop methyl in the Poison Control Center database. Both exposures occurred in adults. One adult reported minor effects and the other experienced effects deemed unrelated to the exposure.

III. California Data - 1982 through 1996 - No Data

IV. National Pesticide Telecommunications Network

On the list of the top 200 chemicals for which NPTN received calls from 1984-1991 inclusively, dicloflop methyl was not reported to be involved in human incidents.

VI. Conclusions

Relatively few incidents of illness have been reported due to dicloflop methyl.

VII. Recommendations

No recommendations can be made based on the few incident reports available.

cc: Correspondence
Dicloflop Methyl file (chemical no. 110902)
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